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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/064,920	08/29/2002	Robert T. Froebel	BUR920010211 2343		
30449 7	590 07/01/2004		EXAMINER		
SCHMEISER, OLSEN + WATTS			SAGAR, KRIPA		
SUITE 201			C	BARRAND (DEB	
3 LEAR JET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
LATHAM, NY 12033			1756		

DATE MAILED: 07/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application	on No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/064,92	? 0	FROEBEL ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit			
		Kripa Sag		1756			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication Reply	on appears on the	cover sheet with t	he correspondence addre	ess		
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR IT MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT misions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 to SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communicate period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by reply received by the Office later than three months after the departent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	FION. CFR 1.136(a). In no evertion. s, a reply within the state y period will apply and wi by statute, cause the appl	ent, however, may a reply l story minimum of thirty (30 Il expire SIX (6) MONTHS lication to become ABAND	be timely filed) days will be considered timely, from the mailing date of this commONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nunication.		
Status							
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on	n <u>8/29/02</u> .					
2a)□	This action is FINAL . 2b)	☑ This action is n	on-final.				
3)□	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	 ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. ☐ 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 						
Applicat	ion Papers		~				
10)⊠	The specification is objected to by the Ex. The drawing(s) filed on 29 August 2002 is Applicant may not request that any objection Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by	s/are: a)⊠ accep to the drawing(s) b correction is require	e held in abeyance. ed if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s objected to. See 37 CFR	• •		
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docu 2. Certified copies of the priority docu 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International Elee the attached detailed Office action for	uments have bee uments have bee le priority docume Bureau (PCT Rule	n received. n received in Appli ents have been rec e 17.2(a)).	cation No eived in this National St	age		
2) Notice Notice 3) Information	ot(s) ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-9 mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/ er No(s)/Mail Date 8/29/02.			nary (PTO-413) ail Date nal Patent Application (PTO-1:	52)		

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claim 1-5, 8-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Pat.5811211 to Tanaka et al.

Tanaka teaches a peripheral exposure method wherein a design (scale pattern) is printed in the peripheral region lying between the active region and the periphery of a wafer (4;28-37). It teaches passing light through an exposure apparatus [cl.8] with a lens (fig.3), a test reticle R and a reticle blind 45. Fig.4 illustrates the positioning of the blades to expose a rectangular area of the test reticle (fig.5) and thereby transfer images of the reticle onto the wafer. [cl.2]. Tanaka teaches a scale pattern (fig.5) that measures [cl.5,11] the accuracy of the blind settings (6;38-45) comprising numerical patterns (14;6-15) separated from the scale pattern [cl.3,9]. Tanaka teaches that the reticle graduations measure real distances printed on the wafer (14;16-23) and are used to determine the settings of the reticle blind (14;24-45). The accuracy of the image printed on the wafer is the sum of all the errors (design tolerances) as shown in fig.10; this is known in the art as the error budget. Tanaka teaches (14;16-23 & 17;58-18;14) that the graduations on the scale are designed to measure the minimum error expected from the error budget [cl.4,10].

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 6,7,12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tanaka in view of US Pat.5376482 to Hwang et al.

Tanaka teaches that the scale pattern may be incorporated into a regular reticle comprising device patterns (6;38-45) or on a separate test reticle. It teaches [cl.7] forming a semiconductor device (1;5-15). It does not explicitly teach patterning the active area and the peripheral area.

Hwang's invention is directed to a method of exposure to measure the reticle blind positioning tolerance (abstract). It teaches a mask with alignment patterns that measure the blind-setting errors (fig.2). The central portion of the mask has device patterns ("product dies") that are exposed [cl.6,12] along with the alignment marks (2;40-49). Hwang teaches a "plurality of space apart patterns" that are used to measure the errors in setting the blind [cl.9,10].

With reference to claim 6, Examiner notes that exposure of the "peripheral portion" of the wafer is not considered by Applicant to be critical to the invention. The

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specification allows for the exposure of the measurement pattern in the device area (p.9):

"For example, the present invention is not limited to printing pattern fields 51 -62 in the peripheral portion 38 of the wafer 36. Any one of the pattern fields 51 -62 can be printed within the active portion 40 of the wafer 36 by not printing at least one of the device fields 41 -49 (see FIG. 4) to create an open space adjacent a printed device field so that at least one of the pattern fields 51 -62 can be printed in the open space."

Alignment marks and focus measuring verniers are routinely exposed on scribe lines while exposing the device area.

Tanaka teaches a printed wafer [cl.13] with measurement pattern (fig.10). Claims 16-19 recite the same limitations as claims 3,4,6,7. The pattern printed on the wafer is implicitly a copy [cl.14,15] of the pattern on the mask or a portion of it that is exposed as shown in fig.10. This is also taught by Hwang as noted above (Hwang; fig.3). Tanaka teaches that the scale patterns [cl.20] are easily read (6;63-7;16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Tanaka's verniers on to a device mask (as suggested by Tanaka) and simultaneously expose devices and measurement marks as taught by Hwang. Hwang teaches that this method reduces the patterning error arising from misaligned blades and increases productivity (2;55-64).

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kripa Sagar whose telephone number is 571-272-1392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark F Huff can be reached on 571-272-1385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MH/ks

MARK F. HUFF SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700